

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

TERMS, cash in advance. THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy, 50¢ per annum. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6¢ per copy, or \$3 per annum. The European edition, \$4 per annum, in any part of Great Britain, or \$5 to any part of the Continent, both by mail and by express. VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, and will be promptly paid for. SPECIAL FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEND ALL LETTERS AND FACTS TO THE EDITOR. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do not return them. JOBS PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and dispatch. ADVERTISEMENTS received every day.

Wednesday, January 23, 1856.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—King Charles—Twenty Minutes with a Tiger.

MELLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Schoolmaster—Katie—Jocko.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Mary Queen of Scots—Our Gal—Lambert Boy—Yankee Jack.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Love and Money—The Sea-Boy.

LAFAYETTE THEATRE, Broadway—The Last of the Mohicans—The Fida Donna.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 44 Broadway—European Pastimes—Merry.

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 330 Broadway—Merry Matrimony—Daddy and the Bean.

New York, Wednesday, January 23, 1856.

The News.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, was telegraphed at Sandy Hook about one o'clock this morning. She brings four days later European news. The Baltic is now in her earliest day out.

Advices from Port au Prince to the 1st inst. confirm the previously reported defeat of the Haytiens by the Dominicans. In the battle the Haytiens suffered severely. Souleuvre escaped from the field, and a reward of ten thousand doubloons was offered for his head. An intense feeling prevailed against him, and it caught the probability was that he would be shot by his own people.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Boyce led off with a preamble and resolution declaring that the threatening character of our relations with Great Britain made it the imperative duty of the conservative elements of the House to unite in a sincere effort to elect a Speaker. The black republicans, however, whose motto is "Rule or ruin," refused to permit any debate on the subject, and laid the resolution on the table. Three ballots were had for Speaker, Banks, each time lacking seven votes of an election. Our special dispatches give the current rumors of the capital. One states that the resolution offered by Mr. Just, on Monday, that Messrs. Banks, Richardson, Fuller and Pennington, by withdrawing their names as candidates, would remove all obstacles to an organization, will be again renewed, with a fair chance of its adoption. Another asserts that the plurality rule, coupled with a proviso that neither of the present candidates shall be chosen, will probably pass in a day or two. There seems to be a general impression that the House will organize during the present week, but how it will be brought about it is impossible and useless to conjecture. The Senate was not in session.

Both branches of the Legislature entered upon their work in earnest yesterday. In the Senate a number of reports were presented, and several important bills were reported. Among the latter was one to prevent illegal voting in this city. It is identical with one which failed to receive the assent of the Governor last year. In the Assembly motion was given of bills to amend the city charter, and to establish a nautical industrial school for the education of seamen. The standing committees were announced. The Committee of Ways and Means has been given to the Know Nothings, and the other committees have been generally divided up between the soft shell democrats and black republicans.

The Canal Board has selected a list of Collectors and Superintendents. Their names are given elsewhere. The applicants for those offices have been annually numerous and pertinacious this year. Hon. Bradford R. Wood has published a letter in the Albany Atlas, in which he states that the use of his name in connection with the office of President of the State Temperance Society, at the recent meeting of that body, was entirely unauthorized by him. By way of New Orleans we have advices from Havana to the 18th inst. There was no political news stirring. Mlle. Rachel had not left for Europe. The sugar market was active, and the supply equal to the demand. The weather had been the coldest ever known in Cuba.

Late accounts from Texas represent the weather there as unpropitiously cold.

Mrs. Duval, alias Connolly the principal witness in the trial of the late City Judge, and Wm. Cowgore her husband, were arrested yesterday by the police, charged with robbing a Vermont trader in Boston, some time during last month. The particulars of the case are detailed under the appropriate head in another column.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons dedicated their new building last evening, with the ceremony usual on such occasions. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen listened with profound attention to an interesting address by Prof. Deland, a report of which will be found elsewhere.

The trials of Joseph R. Ewing, ex-Street Commissioner, and Alderman Mosher, which were to have taken place in the Court of Sessions yesterday, were postponed, in consequence of the absence of the counsel of the first named, and the serious illness of the Alderman.

The Ten Governors met last evening. A report was presented giving some curious statistics of the quantity of liquor used on Blackwell's Island. Dr. Sanger, it appears, has nearly discontinued the use of ardent spirits in his practice, as he is of opinion that they are injurious, however trifling the amount taken. There are now 6,488 persons in the institutions, being an increase of 139 over last week.

A verdict of \$4,000 was rendered yesterday against the Hudson River Railroad Company, for causing the death of the husband of Caroline Johnson, in West street, in August, 1853.

It is stated that the entire loss of material by the recent accidents on the Hudson River Railroad will not exceed thirty thousand dollars.

We continue, in another column, our report of the proceedings of the Naval Court Martial at Philadelphia upon Commander Ritchie. Mr. Etheridge, chief clerk of the Navy Department, and Captain Goldsboro were examined yesterday.

The Virginia Know Nothing State Convention recently in session at Richmond, rejected a motion of Mr. John M. Botts, to strike out the twelfth section of the Philadelphia declaration of principles, and approved of the entire platform.

The cotton market yesterday continued firm and active, and the sales, in transit and on the spot, reached about 5,000 bales. Flour was tolerably active at about the previous day's quotations. There was more doing in wheat, without change of moment in prices. Among the transactions were 12,000 bushels prime red sold for milling on private terms, and a lot of Tennessee white sold at \$2 1/2. Corn was a trifle easier, with fair sales, including yellow, to arrive, at \$2 1/2. Pork was lower; the market opened at \$4 and closed at \$16 50 for mess. Sugars were quiet. Coffee sold to a fair extent, at steady prices. Freights were slack, and engagements were moderate. The floating ice in the rivers interfered very much with lightering, on which vessels depend to a large extent for loading.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, as Compared with President Pierce on Our Foreign and Domestic Affairs—War! War!

A brief communication, transferred to these columns from the Richmond Enquirer, furnishes us the substance of perhaps the most interesting and important volunteer political discussion that has taken place in the State of Virginia for the last twenty years.

We allude to the speeches made on the occasion of the complimentary supper in Richmond, on Tuesday of last week, to Senator Butler, of South Carolina. We presume that no reporter of any of the enterprising newspapers of Richmond was present, for this brief account, which accidentally found its way into the Enquirer, is from the pen of an intelligent volunteer, who modestly says, "If you think it worthy, publish; if not, throw it in the fire!" Now, had we been apprised in season of this meeting, by the parties concerned, we should most probably have had a full report of it, covering a page of the HERALD, such, at this crisis, is our estimate of the value of these volunteer off-hand speeches upon public affairs from our leading statesmen and politicians, especially of the South. The considerate gentleman, however, who has rescued the proceedings of this Richmond festival from utter oblivion, is entitled to our thanks. His report, too, though brief as pie-crust, is full of meat as an egg. The outline which he has given of the speech of Mr. Wise, satisfies us that, in his general views upon our foreign affairs, the Governor of Virginia speaks more to the point and the purpose than the President of the United States.

Let us summarize briefly the views of President Pierce and of Governor Wise in juxtaposition. The President, in his Message, upon our foreign affairs and the slavery question, is manifestly talking for Buncombe and the Cincinnati Convention. Governor Wise, at a private meeting, of perhaps a hundred men, relieved of the presence even of a newspaper reporter, must, we are free to conclude, have spoken his honest sentiments and convictions, without regard to Buncombe. Admit that he, too, has an eye to Cincinnati, Buncombe need not hear of this speech, and so he had nothing to fear or to hope from Buncombe. While, therefore, we must take the Message of the President as the work of a calculating politician, we are compelled to accept the opinions of the Governor as those of his deliberate and untrammelled convictions. And when we consider that in experience, observation and information in our public affairs, at home and abroad, Mr. Wise will compare advantageously with Mr. Pierce, notwithstanding the higher official position of the latter, we feel still more at liberty to give the views of the Governor a commanding importance.

To the matter in hand, then, President Pierce upon the Central American imbroglio and other difficulties with England, and upon the Danish Sound dues, labors adroitly to leave the impression upon the public mind that there are dangers of war. We have been told that it was because of our critical relations with England, and because of the necessity of the earliest possible action of Congress upon the subject, that the President resolved to send up his Message in advance of the election of a Speaker. The Message was accordingly sent up, bearing upon its face a visible sprinkling of "villanous salt-petre;" and the war bubble has been expanding ever since. But what says Governor Wise? He says there is no danger of a foreign war—that the difficulty upon the Danish Sound dues, which Messrs. Pierce and Marcy have magnified into such vast importance, is a humbug—and, substantially, that with proper firmness and discretion at Washington, the Central American volcano will fizzle away in smoke. He says, and says truly, also, that there is no danger of Louis Napoleon stimulating Great Britain to a war with the United States, and that he would most likely give his ally no material aid if war should ensue. Mr. Wise might have gone farther, and said that a war between England and the United States would speedily bring the present "happy accord" between France and England to an abrupt dissolution; and he might also have added, that our single Southern staple of raw cotton binds England to keep the peace with us, whatever may be her relations with the Powers of Europe.

Now, if these views of Governor Wise be correct, President Pierce has been startling the American people with his apparitions of war purely as an offering to Buncombe. We seriously suspect, too, that the Governor is right—that the Danish Sound question, as a war cry, is a humbug; and that the Central American squabble will no more lead to a war with England than will the Japanese treaty of Commodore Perry. England cannot afford it. She cannot afford to sacrifice her vast and vital commerce with the United States; and in addition to the tremendous requirements of a war with us, run the hazards of famine, riots and revolutionary risings at home. Mr. Wise, then, is right. There is no danger of a war between England and the United States, because the subsistence of the English people, to a great extent, and the safety of the crown and the aristocracy, depend upon peace. And thus this English war expedient of Mr. Pierce, in default of any other, for political capital at the North, is knocked from under his feet. Marcy may cease to laugh in his sleeve, for Wise has exposed the trick.

Governor Wise, notwithstanding, says there is danger of war, "not foreign; but at home;" not with England or Denmark—not about Crampton, nor Central America, nor the Danish Sound humbug; but between the North and the South upon the slavery question. This is the vital and paramount issue. Here the President and the Governor, upon principle, agree; and hence the satisfaction with which the Message has been received by the South. At this day even the professions of a Northern man of loyalty to the constitution are grateful to the South, though in his acts he may have fallen short of his promises. But while Mr. Pierce leaves the slavery question where he finds it, without either enlightening us upon recent transactions or future probabilities, Mr. Wise urges preparations for action and for the ultimate alternative of disunion and civil strife. He calls upon the Virginia Legislature to put the State in a posture for active defensive military operations. This, and similar suggestions in other quarters, betray a state of feeling in the South which Mr. Pierce has neither provided for nor comprehended.

We must, therefore, conclude from this speech of Mr. Wise, from the late Messages of the several Governors of the Southern States, and from the proceedings of various recent

Southern conventions, that they have no belief, and feel but little interest in Mr. Pierce's foreign troubles; that the slavery question is paramount in the South; that they regard it as the real question of war; and that, under this state of things, a Southern man with the views of Mr. Wise is more likely to be adopted at Cincinnati, by even the Southern democracy, than a Northern man with the fair promises and indifferent performances of Mr. Pierce. Finally, while we agree with Mr. Wise that the Danish Sound dues as a war issue are a humbug; that there is no danger of a war with England about Crampton, or the Mosquito King Sambo, we are not quite ready to believe that the extremity is upon the South for an appeal to arms against our Northern abolitionists. All the speeches, however, at this Richmond festival turn upon the absorbing issue of Southern rights and Northern aggressions; and our readers may understand something of the state of Southern feeling from the fact that the most labored attempts of the administration to divert the attention of Southern men from their domestic enemies to external dangers are received with disbelief and derision.

We apprehend that the foreign war dodge of Mr. Pierce will hardly hold water till the 1st of Monday in June, and that our Premier is of the same opinion.

The Fall of Herat—British and Russian Designs in India.

It appears that an expedition, fitted out under the auspices of the government of Persia, has lately, by force or stratagem, possessed itself of Herat, on the border of Cabul. Herat being the leading town in that section of country, and the key to the only practicable military road between the Caspian and the Indus, the British of India are much alarmed at its fall. The Shah's Russian sympathies are notorious; the British Indians assert, not without some show of plausibility, that the capture of Herat has been instigated by the Czar, as a threat against the East India Company. Indeed, taken in conjunction with the capture of Kars, it possesses at this moment a remarkable political and military significance. If Kars secures the high road from the Black Sea to the Caspian, Herat secures that from the Caspian to the Indus; and the British Minister removed from Teheran—he has already struck his flag in consequence of a quarrel with the Persian nobility—the Russian emissaries would exercise paramount influence over the weak and corrupt councils of the Shah, and there would be no positive obstacle to prevent a Russian army marching from the Volga to the vale of Peshawar, and to the walls of Moultan.

In read of some such contingency, the British journals, both in England and India, call loudly upon the Indian government to take the initiative of hostility. They suggest that a fleet should at once be despatched with an army of 15,000 men to the Persian Gulf, nominally for the purpose of helping the Persians to repossess themselves of Herat, really in order to reduce the Shah to the condition of a tool of the Governor General. There is no reason to doubt but the suggestion will be adopted. The new Governor General of India, Lord Canning, is a man of energy and decision; he will be anxious to find an opportunity of distinguishing himself. And really, unless some such step is taken, the insecurity of the western frontier of the British possessions in India will soon be alarming.

An expedition, promptly undertaken, and vigorously carried out, would probably attain the end sought. Persia, according to all accounts, is in a deplorable condition of weakness and proximate dissolution. It is entirely dependent on foreign countries for the cheap manufactures it requires. From having been a rich agricultural and industrial nation, it is now one of the poorest in the world: so poor that with a population of some twelve millions, its exports are only about fifteen millions of dollars, and over one-tenth of its whole people subsist on the produce of their herds and on plunder. The government is unable to support a larger army than that of the United States; needless to add that the power of the Shah, despotic as he is said to be, is trampled at pleasure by the roving Koords and Mongols. Quite clear that fifteen thousand men under the best officers of the Indian army would have as little difficulty in dealing with Persia as General Walker has had in dealing with Nicaragua. Nor is it at all improbable that the establishment of a British Protectorate over Persia would follow as speedily as the consolidation of the Walker government has followed the invasion of the California emigrants.

We had occasion, some time since, to point to the prosecution of a gigantic scheme by the British on the eastern flank of their Indian empire. The conquest of Birmah, as we explained, was only a means, not an end. The real end sought by the Indian government in annexing the coast, and securing the navigation of the littoral and river coast in Birmah, but the possession of the key to Eastern China. Nothing—in the recent convulsions of the future prospects of the Chinese empire—has escaped the sagacious statesmen of British India: they see the opportunities that will be offered presently to extend their territory and their influence in the rich provinces of Setchenon, and Yun-nan; and they are slowly preparing for the moment that will enable them to cross the frontier.

Now, it seems, the accident at Herat will prove the occasion of a similar movement on the northwest. Persia, as well as Birmah, will be swallowed up in order to extend the Indian empire—the one, for the purpose of securing the road to Constantinople and Europe; the other, for the purpose of securing the road to the heart and trade of China.

So far as this country is concerned, our interest in these movements is small. Not larger, undoubtedly, than those of Great Britain in the future state of Nicaragua. Still, we have an interest in them, and whatever is done, we ought to have some one on the spot to see that it is not overlooked or slighted. On a former occasion we called upon the administration to send an agent to Birmah in order to ascertain what was plotting there—and how far off the British were from their projected schemes of aggression against China. As there was no capital to be made, and no elections to be influenced by a measure of this character, it was neglected by Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet. We now call upon them to send an intelligent person to Teheran to witness the convulsions of the next few months or years, and inform us of what goes on, in order that from the commercial advantages which may grow out of the changes in progress we shall not be excluded.

Another Imperial Dynasty Overthrown—The Emperor Souleuvre Kicked Out by the Blacks.

The rumor of the defeat of the Haytiens by the Dominicans which reached us by way of Boston, last week, has been confirmed by a telegraphic despatch from Philadelphia. Advices from Port au Prince to January 1, which have been received in the latter city, state that the Emperor Faustin had taken ignominiously to his heels, in the first brush, and that a reward of ten thousand doubloons had been offered for his head. The excitement that prevailed against him amongst his own troops was so great that it was expected he would be shot if he fell into their hands. What a catastrophe for that grand fabric of Ethiopian empire, which it was prophesied would extend its sway over the whole of the Antilles!

Faustin the First is no ordinary man—judged from an ethnological point of view. As a nigger he has displayed an uncommon degree of intelligence; and as an emperor, he has exhibited the average amount of capacity required for the post. The proof of his discretion is the wisdom that he has shown in making himself scarce when his presence had become critical. In this, as in most other things, he has imitated faithfully royal precedents—Charles X., Louis Philippe, and last, but not least, Santa Anna, having set him that praiseworthy example. Whatever may be thought of this last episode of his career, Faustin is a man destitute neither of personal bravery nor of political talent. Although born a slave on one of the coffee plantations of the island, he won his way to distinction as much by his intelligence and tact as by his courage. He early enlisted as a soldier under Dessalines; was one of those who, under Pétion, defeated Christophe, and grade by grade fought his way to the rank of colonel just as Boyer fell from power. The great command which he possessed over his temper, and a reserve of character rare amongst persons of his color, obtained for him general respect and confidence, and contributed more than anything else to his rapid elevation. In all the political conspiracies which were set on foot from 1813 to 1847 he played a stealthy but active part, compromising himself, however, with no party, to an irretrievable point. It was to this caution and sagacity that he owed his election as President. After he had attained the rank of general, the Senate, unable to decide between the candidates then before them, made choice of Faustin—the blacks voting for him on account of his color, and the mulattoes supporting him because they believed him to be free from the vice of ambition. The sanguinary occurrences of April, 1848, showed that instead of a pliant instrument, as the latter had calculated upon finding him, they had delivered themselves up to a cruel and relentless despot. There is no doubt that he would have carried out his project of exterminating the mulattoes, who compose a fifteenth part of the whole population, had it not been for the energetic remonstrances of the French Consul, who convinced him that such a step would have brought upon him the vengeance of the European governments. While he was engaged in hostilities against the Spanish portion of the island, which had been erected into an independent State under the title of the Republic of St. Domingo, and the conquest of which has been always a favorite object with him, he was in August, 1849, elected Emperor by a unanimous and almost spontaneous vote of the Senate and House of Representatives. Although an impression prevails that Faustin did not in any way seek this honor, there is no doubt that he had been as usual silently intriguing for it. The petition on which the vote was founded, came from the army, and fear rather than conviction or affection, in all probability dictated it.

The manner in which the new Emperor paraded the heraldic distinctions and titles of European countries subjected him to a great deal of ridicule. When, however, he was told that the French laughed at his Dukes of Marmalade and Lemonade, he very sensibly replied that he had only refined upon the examples they had set him, seeing that they had their Prince of Pens (Prince de Poix), and a Duke of Broth (Duc de Beuillon). His first decree created no less than four princes and fifty-seven dukes—more, we believe, than Great Britain and France combined can boast of. The whole extent of the empire which furnished all these dignitaries with principalities and dukedoms, is only 29,000 square miles—a little more than one half the size of the State of New York. Faustin's own revenues amounted only to about \$1,000,000, of which the Emperor received personally \$15,200 per annum, the Empress \$5,200, and each of his ministers \$520.

It is not surprising that to a potentate of such large ambition and such small means as Faustin, it should always have been an object of paramount importance to bring the whole of the island under his sway. Hence his frequent attempts against the independence of the Dominican republic, and his perseverance in that design, notwithstanding the efforts made by the mediating Powers to dissuade him from it. His ostensible justification for making war upon the Dominicans was, that unless he could re-establish Haytian authority in their territory he could not, without the revenue which would then be collected in their ports, resume the payment of the Haytian debt to France. There is no doubt that this consideration has materially influenced French policy in Haytian affairs, although, as was pointed out by Mr. Webster in 1851, the ordinance of Charles X., in 1825, by which the independence of Hayti is recognized upon the condition of their paying 150,000,000 francs to France, expressly confines that recognition to the French part of the island.

The circumstances attending the defeat of Faustin are so extraordinary that but for the positive confirmation of it which we have received, we should be inclined to doubt it. The previous accounts had left him at the head of thirty thousand men, apparently well affected towards their leader, and abundantly supplied with the munitions of war. That under such circumstances he should have been utterly routed by the Dominicans, who were known to have been ill prepared for his attack, argues nothing short of a complete political revolution amongst his own subjects. Should this prove to be the case, we may expect nothing but anarchy and bloodshed for some time to come amongst the black population of Hayti. The different military leaders will probably each set up for himself, and we shall have a renewal of the horrible scenes of which Hayti has been so frequently the theatre.

The only hope for the salvation of the island, in that case, would be the consolidation of the power of the Dominican republic and its extension over the whole of the Haytian territory.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS ABROAD.—We have received a lengthy statement, too prolix for insertion in our columns, of a complaint preferred by Dr. Ducachet, an American physician practising at Guayama, in Porto Rico, against Mr. Latimer, United States Consul at St. Johns, the capital of that island. The facts, as nearly as we can gather them, are these:—

It seems that in consequence of the breaking out of the cholera at St. Johns the Captain General ordered the Alcalde of Guayama to send a physician there, who fixed upon Dr. Ducachet for the purpose. The doctor happened at the time to be laboring under the effects of a recent attack of illness, and requested Mr. Francis B. Preston, the United States consular agent at Guayama, to address an official communication to Mr. Latimer, embracing a full statement of the facts, and requesting him to lay it before the Captain General. The return of post brought a reply from Mr. Latimer stating that the doctor while practising on the island must conform to the laws which governed Spanish physicians and surgeons, some of whom had been sent from their families and private practice to infected places, and that he, consequently, could not present his memorial. On the receipt of this communication, Dr. Ducachet not thinking it prudent to disobey the order, set out on his journey on horseback, there being no other mode of conveyance, but was taken ill at the first town on his route, and was compelled to remain there some days. From thence he addressed a letter to the Captain General direct, stating his case and requesting to be relieved from the duty assigned to him. His Excellency at once kindly despatched an express to the place where he was staying, with instructions to the Alcalde to provide him with every comfort that his invalid state required, and when restored to health to allow him to return home. Dr. Ducachet contrasts the Governor's generous conduct with that of Mr. Latimer, who was not called upon to pronounce any opinion on the merits of his case, but simply to discharge a duty imposed upon him by his office—that of presenting a memorial to the authorities from an American citizen who felt himself rather hardly pressed upon. He alleges that the Consul's motive for acting as he did was the apprehension that his interests would suffer from his interference—he being a merchant at St. Johns and having heavy commercial interests at stake. The conclusion which the doctor draws from these premises, on the correctness of which we do not undertake to pronounce an opinion, is that it is impolitic on the part of this country to entrust the care of her interests abroad to men who are liable to be controlled by such considerations. This opinion coincides with the view we have always expressed of the expediency of rendering the position of our diplomatic and consular agents independent of local influences, by giving them such salaries as will enable them to fulfil in a becoming and efficient manner the responsible duties assigned to them.

In regard to the merits of Doctor Ducachet's complaint against Mr. Latimer, we can, of course, have nothing to say, until both sides of the question are before us. In fact, we do not think that the public journals are the proper quarter to address such charges to, when there is any reasonable foundation for them. The Department of State, and failing its action, Congress itself, are the legitimate tribunals to which all complaints against public functionaries should be addressed. It is time enough to have recourse to the newspapers when redress cannot be obtained through the regular channels of authority.

The examination in chief being closed, in reply to questions by the accused, the witness stated the interview had been sought by himself, but he could not say that all that was said was drawn out by his questions, as he volunteered much of the conversation himself. He was very feelingly and under some excitement, but not at all angry. He can narrate some of the conversation volunteered by himself, and he thought it his duty to do so. He stated that he desired to avoid seeing any of his brother officers, as it was unpleasant for him to see them, and he had previously avoided meeting them. He stated that the Court also did not repeat to me the epithets which he had used, and he thought it his duty to state them, as they were frequently used, and admitted that he had used them. The cross-examination being concluded, the report of the evidence was read to the witness, and being approved by him, he was permitted to withdraw. The Court then adjourned.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 22.—A. M. The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, is now coming up.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1856. No. 22.—Rebt. A. Parker et al. vs. Wm. Overman. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decision of the Circuit Court of Arkansas, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to enter a decree therein annulling the deed of the Sheriff to Overman, and in conformity with the opinion of this Court. No. 34.—Wm. Jones et al. vs. Wm. S. Johnson. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decision of the Circuit Court of Illinois, and remanding the cause, with directions to award certain *facta de jure*. No. 155.—Argument was continued on the motion to dismiss the cause by *non*. Revery Johnson for the plaintiff, in opposition to it, and concluded by the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, in support of it. No. 44.—John B. Craighead et al. appellants vs. Joseph E. and Alex. Wilson. Argument commenced by the Hon. Miles Taylor for appellants.

News from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22, 1856. The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 18th inst. She experienced heavy weather during the entire passage. Mlle. Rachel still remains at Havana. The weather recently has been the coldest ever experienced in Cuba. The sugar market is active, and the supply unequal to the demand. White, 11 1/4 a 10 1/2 real per arroba; yellow, 9 1/2 a 11 1/4 real per arroba; molasses, 45¢, 50¢, 55¢; muscovado, 7 real per arroba.

News from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22, 1856. By the steamer Louisiana we have Galveston dates to the 19th inst. The weather throughout Texas has been exceedingly cold. At Clarksville, Red River county, snow has remained on the ground since last December. The Brazos river is frozen so firmly that at Traco teams crossed on the ice.

Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22, 1856. The Louisiana Legislature organized yesterday—all the officers being present.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Jan. 22, 1856. The following table shows the footings of our bank statement for the week ending January 21, as compared with the week previous:—

	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.
Capital stock	\$3,900,000	\$3,900,000
Loans and discounts	31,740,000	31,875,000
Specie	5,312,000	5,610,000
Due from other banks	7,092,000	7,487,000
Due to other banks	5,585,000	5,678,000
Deposits	14,117,000	14,644,000
Circulation	7,838,000	7,718,000

Movements of Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, Jan. 22, 1856. The steamer Augusta has arrived here, after a passage of sixty-two hours from New York, with all on board well. ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERNER AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Jan. 22, 1856. The steamer Southerner, T. Ewen, commander, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning, at 5 o'clock.

The Naval Court Martial at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1856. The Court re-assembled at 11 o'clock this morning, and the record of the previous session being read by the Judge Advocate and approved, Mr. Etheridge was recalled and applied to questions put by the Judge Advocate as follows:—So far as the conversations between myself and Com. Ritchie were concerned, I have no recollection that he referred to Captain Du Pont as a member of the board referred to, further than the remark that he had been treated badly by those persons whom he had believed to be his friends; that remark, connected with my previous knowledge of the action of the board in the case of Com. Ritchie, would naturally have led me to infer.

The Judge Advocate here asked witness whether he did infer that it was Captain Du Pont's conduct as a member of the board which caused the animosity?

The counsel for the accused (James Cooper, Esq.), here objected to the Court's proceeding further, because if the inference did not follow at the time, it was impossible for the witness to have drawn it afterwards; but the witness was allowed to finish his answer.

Witness then stated that Com. Ritchie's conversation with the board, which he had been treated badly by a member of the board.

The counsel for the accused submitted a paper containing his objections to the answer which had just been given by the witness, asking permission to read it. Permission was granted by the Court, and the counsel proceeded to read.

The following is a synopsis of the paper:—The Judge Advocate proposes to ask witness what inference he drew from certain words which he conversed with in a conversation that had taken place between them at the Navy Department; to which an objection was made by the accused, on the ground that it is the province of witnesses to state facts, and not to draw inferences, and that the Court to draw such inferences as might properly arise therefrom the accused admitted that there were exceptions to this rule; that expert testimony is given by doctors in their opinions and inferences in matters of art or science—as, for instance, a surgeon might be called on to state whether certain wounds were mortal, or whether they were sufficient to cause death; or where it was alleged that the death was caused by the administration of drugs, a physician might be asked whether such drugs were poisonous or not.

Commander Ritchie contended that it was incompetent for the witness to do more than state the conversation, which had taken place between them; that if he was permitted to go further and place his own construction upon the words which he had uttered, he might be misled, and the words which were merely innocent in their meaning the appearance of guilt.

That an ignorant witness might very readily mistake the import of language which he had heard, although perfectly competent to state such language accurately; and yet the admission of an ignorant and intelligent witness to state facts, and not to draw inferences, was a violation of the propriety of the admission of inferences or deductions by witnesses is perfectly apparent.

The paper was considered by the Court in private session, and on the doors being re-opened, the accused was informed that his protest had been ordered to be included in the record of the proceedings.

The evidence of Mr. Etheridge was read to him, and being approved, he was relieved from further attendance on the Court. Captain Goldsboro being sworn, deposed—that within the time mentioned in the specification, about the 8th of December last, Captain Dupont wrote a note to me at Annapolis, Md., in which he stated that he was coming to Washington, where he wished my counsel and advice with regard to an unpleasant affair, in which Captain Ritchie and I were concerned. I called upon him at Washington, and Captain Dupont gave me the details of the affair. After an interview between Captain D. and myself, it was decided that I should see Captain Ritchie, and I called upon him at his residence, and he stated that, if possible, to atone for the offensive remarks he had made to me, he would move to the residence of Captain Dupont. I then moved to the residence of Captain Dupont, and I remained there until the 15th of December last, when I was informed that Captain Dupont had been ordered to leave the service, and that he would be relieved from duty. I then moved to the residence of Captain Ritchie, and I remained there until the 15th of December last, when I was informed that Captain Ritchie had been ordered to leave the service, and that he would be relieved from duty. I then moved to the residence of Captain Dupont, and I remained there until the 15th of December last, when I was informed that Captain Dupont had been ordered to leave the service, and that he would be relieved from duty.

The counsel for the accused objected to this, and it was withdrawn, the witness stating that Capt. D. distinctly asserted that he did not apply it to Capt. Dupont as a member of the Retiring Board; he repeated this several times.

The witness stated that the conversation with Capt. Ritchie continued for some time, and my mission resulted in nothing. On the 15th of December last, the epithets he had applied to Capt. Dupont. I distinctly told Capt. R. what the result would be.

The examination in chief being closed, in reply to questions by the accused, the witness stated the interview had been sought by himself, but he could not say that all that was said was drawn out by his questions, as he volunteered much of the conversation himself. He was very feelingly and under some excitement, but not at all angry. He can narrate some of the conversation volunteered by himself, and he thought it his duty to do so. He stated that he desired to avoid seeing any of his brother officers, as it was unpleasant for him to see them, and he had previously avoided meeting them. He stated that the Court also did not repeat to me the epithets which he had used, and he thought it his duty to state them, as they were frequently used, and admitted that he had used them.

The cross-examination being concluded, the report of the evidence was read to the witness, and being approved by him, he was permitted to withdraw. The Court then adjourned.

American State Convention at Richmond, Virginia.

Richmond, Jan. 22, 1856. The American State Council of Virginia, recently in session at Richmond, adjourned on Saturday. Mr. Morris offered a resolution striking out the Twelfth section of the Philadelphia platform. The resolution was rejected, and the entire platform approved.

P. A. Bolling and J. D. Imboden, were elected delegates at large to the National Convention.

Conviction of a Mail Robber.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 22, 1856. George M. Townsend has been convicted in the District Court,